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8.00	"	10	"
9.00	"	10	"
10.00	"	10	"
11.00	"	10	"
12.00 noon	"	10	"
1.00 p.m.	"	10	"
2.00	"	10	"
3.00	"	10	"
4.00	"	10	"
5.00	"	10	"
6.00	"	10	"
7.00	"	10	"

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10.30 " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon " " " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " " " " " " "

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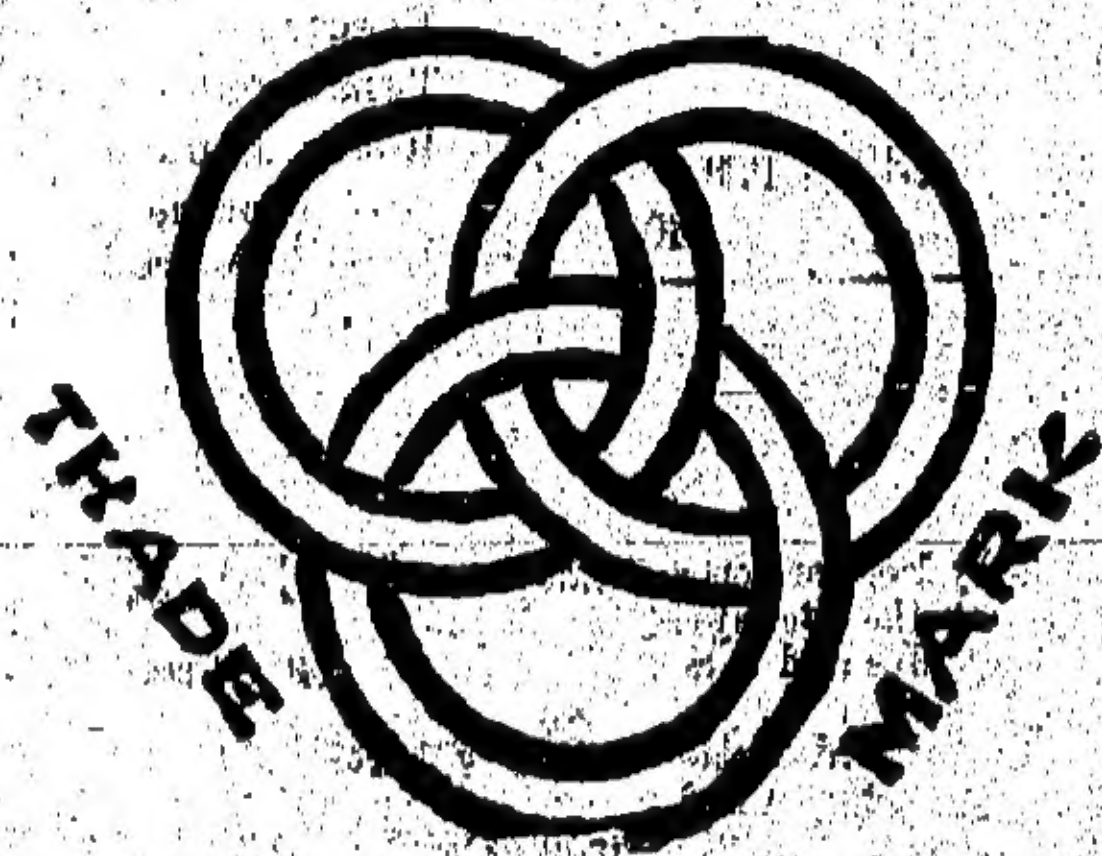
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PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, March 14th.

CHINA REVERSES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

This afternoon I received from the Wai-shanpu, the following covering note to the official communication to Admiral von Hintze:— "Owing to the unsatisfactory reply of the German Government to the Chinese protest against its new submarine policy and to the action of German submarines, whereby many Chinese lives have been lost, the German Minister and his staff were handed their passports to-day at noon."

Needless to say, this action was fully anticipated. Both Houses of Parliament having approved the policy of the Government, and the German reply, handed in on Saturday, being as it was no reply at all, there was no other possible course open to the Government. The step was a logical one. It places China in a correct position alongside the United States of America, and in a more favourable position if possible *vis-à-vis* the Allies.

The German Minister and the German community have been preparing for such a declaration on the part of China, and many families have taken their departure for Tientsin and Shanghai. Admiral von Hintze, though said to be ill, has had his instructions for departure carried out, and an unwonted bustle has been noticeable in the Legation while the members of the Guard have folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stolen away by twos and threes.

I hear that there was some excitement in Tientsin in consequence of the German concentration there, and that the Allied volunteers were called out and furnished with ball cartridge. But it is unthinkable that any breach should be committed either there or in Shanghai, or even Hankow.

As I anticipated in a previous letter, Holland will take charge of German interests here and will take over the German barracks in Peking and elsewhere, while Denmark is expected to look after Chinese interests in Germany on the Minister to Berlin.

CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

That there have been conversations between representatives of the Allies and China as to the latter associating herself with the former will not be denied by anyone who has been in Peking during the past week or ten days. There can be no doubt that there is need for some common understanding, especially as China is in need of money to finance arrangements which are necessary in view of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and it is to be hoped that the Allies will not be too dilatory in this respect. It is all very well to discount opportunities for graft and squeeze, but necessary assistance in the form of money or advice or both should not be withheld.

PRESIDENT, PREMIER AND PARLIAMENT.

Though the resignation and departure of the Premier to Tientsin may have appeared in Western eyes a somewhat childish proceeding, it is more satisfactory to view it as the Chinese do, and that is, as a correct procedure leading to most important results, for Field Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has returned to position with guarantees from the President precluding further interference on his part in Cabinet decisions.

It must be confessed that the President was made to realise that he committed a grave error in refusing to approve of the three telegrams which the Premier submitted to him for signature after approval by the Cabinet. He was left without any real responsible man to support him. The Premier had the country and Parliament behind him. The several small men sent down to Tientsin to induce him to return failed to exercise any influence on Tuan, and in his difficulty, the President besought the assistance of the Vice-President. The latter consented, but only on condition that he presented documents from the President giving the guarantees which the Premier wished. Armed with these, the Vice-President had little difficulty in inducing the Premier to return to Peking. Tuan's triumph was complete. It was made more remarkable when Parliament a few days later approved of the Government's policy *vis-à-vis* Germany.

Not the least interesting event of the Sino-German proceedings was the arrival in the capital of the Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. Presumably he did not wish to be left out of such momentous decisions, and felt that he had to show that his sudden *vis-à-vis* face on the subject of severing relations with Germany was real. At any rate, he had a busy time here. He entertained freely and was himself much entertained, his impression of the Premier being very favourable indeed, as he described the latter as being "a frank man who revealed his lung and his liver." Whatever his apparent object may have been, it is tolerably certain that Feng had more than one idea in coming to Peking at this time.

EXPELLING THE ENEMY.

The Peking Club has passed a resolution asking the German and Austrian members to abstain from visiting the Club. This means a decrease of nearly thirty members and, consequently, an increase in subscriptions, but the *Belles* members are quite prepared to meet this.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polinwalla & Co., cotton and yarn brokers, in their report dated March 21st, state:—

"We have not much to chronicle by this opportunity. The demand bespoken in our report on the 21st inst. continued to a moderate extent in the beginning of the period under review and some important parcels of several popular chops of 10s and 12s changed hands at a premium of \$2 to \$5 over last rulings. This activity, however, was not destined to live long, for with the demand of a further advance on the part of importers in response to enhanced limits from Bombay, buyers began to withdraw from the market, with the result that hardly any deal worth speaking about has taken place during the last few days, and the market has gone back to its lethargic state."

A noteworthy feature of the period has been the slow but steady recovery in the price of 12s qualities, which for some months past had descended to the level of 10s spinnings, and it looks as though the old order of rates is going to be restored.

Clearance show a tendency to slacken and this may account for the unresponsive attitude of buyers. Rates, at the close, may be said to have receded a dollar or two from the highest point touched a couple of weeks ago.

The aggregate of the turn-over during the three weeks approaches 5,000 bales. Stocks are estimated at 20,000 bales including 15,000 bales sold but uncleared. Arrivals.—The mail steers *Nellie* and *Nore*, and extra steers *Luton*, *Malay*, and *Dombay Maru* from Bombay have brought in 11,000 bales for Hongkong and 16,000 for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, 2,000 bales.

SHANGHAI reports a firm and advancing market, due evidently to steadily slumping exchange, and fortnightly sales are returned at 5,000 bales.

JAPANESE YARNS have been dealt in to a fairly large extent and further business has been hampered only by the paucity of supplies, the cheap prices, in comparison to Bombay spinnings, attracting buyers. Setsu No. 10, bales 200, at \$148/148; Yellow-Joss No. 20, bales 700, at \$172/177; Nagasaki No. 20, bales 700, at \$177; 3 Horses No. 16, bales 400, at \$177; 3 Horses No. 20, bales 100, at \$178; Gold Fish No. 20, bales 400, at \$180/182; Sundries No. 10, bales 95, at \$141; Sundries No. 20, bales 100, at \$178/180.

Raw Cotton.—No sales of Bengal or Chinese. Quotations: Bengal at \$37 to \$41; and Chinese at \$39 to \$35 per picul.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

"The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, report under date March 14th as follows:— "Our market is still quiet, and we have only to report some few sales for Java Government."

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 6th March is 215,584 tons against 105,813 tons in 1916. We quote to-day:—White rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.42 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for March/April shipment.

I may be said that Parliament has enhanced its own reputation by doing the proper thing in endorsing the Government policy. That is quite true. For the first time we see some approach to unanimity in China. There has been shown a co-ordination between Parliament, Premier and President, not to say people, that has never been evidenced before. Of course, there was the unfortunate scene in the House of Representatives on Saturday, when an irate member knocked out two officials before peace was restored. Nor must it be forgotten that German money was freely spent on members in order to induce them to vote against the Government policy. Without doubt, quite a number were bought, but what is perhaps as well as amusing is that many accepted money and then voted contrary to the wishes of their submitters. It shows that it is hopeless to indulge in any high hopes regarding Chinese Members of Parliament, even though they act properly on occasions.

FENG KUO-CHANG.

Not the least interesting event of the Sino-German proceedings was the arrival in the capital of the Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. Presumably he did not wish to be left out of such momentous decisions, and felt that he had to show that his sudden *vis-à-vis* face on the subject of severing relations with Germany was real. At any rate, he had a busy time here. He entertained freely and was himself much entertained, his impression of the Premier being very favourable indeed, as he described the latter as being "a frank man who revealed his lung and his liver." Whatever his apparent object may have been, it is tolerably certain that Feng had more than one idea in coming to Peking at this time.

WU TING-TANG.

The veteran Minister of Foreign Affairs has tendered his resignation on the ground of ill-health. The old German has done wonders in the short time he has been in office, but it cannot be expected that he will remain much longer. Dr. Wu sets an example which other Ministers might very well endeavour to emulate. He has not made a single change at the Wai-shanpu. Unlike other Ministers, he has not thrown men out of position which they held under the preceding régime in order to make room for friends of his own.

The Peking Club has passed a resolution asking the German and Austrian members to abstain from visiting the Club. This means a decrease of nearly thirty members and, consequently, an increase in subscriptions, but the *Belles* members are quite prepared to meet this.

The German papers for two or three days showed that practically the whole German Press, whatever its unexpressed opinion might be, took the precaution of remarking that the whole responsibility for the new submarine policy rests with the Government.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

CAMPAIGN OF 1917.

DUTCH AND SWISS.

(BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The severe weather in all European theatres of war has temporarily suspended serious operations, and, though there may be short-ranging attacks on the Russian front during the period of hard frosts, no prolonged operations are to be expected on this side until the roads have become practicable after the spring rains.

On the Carso affairs may become more interesting at an earlier date. Things are fairly quiet round Salonika, and the Greek troops, in the absence of aid from the north, are inclining to the demands of the Allies. The snow lies deep on the Caucasus front, and the long road communications of the Turks are a great hindrance to them. In the West we have to remember that the enemy opened his attack of 1915 on February 21st, and that he may hold to the same plan of forestalling our offensive while our other Allies are unable to do much. But we do not care what he does, and on the whole the period immediately in front of us seems likely to be devoted by both sides to the regrouping and refitting rendered necessary by the severe struggles of last autumn.

While our plans remain veiled in the necessary secrecy, no certain indication has yet been afforded of the principles upon which the enemy will conduct his campaign of 1917. We are not sure whether the arrest of the enemy's advance on the Sorch is primarily due to intention, to the state of the ground, or to the increasing Russian opposition. All these causes may have contributed to the result. It has always been a question whether Hindenburg aimed at the line of the Sereth, because it represented the shortest additional line for his troops to hold, or because it afforded him a position of menace on the resumption of more serious operations in the spring. If the line is the shortest, the position of Hindenburg's troops in this quarter is not entirely agreeable, for the right is involved in the maze of the lower reaches of the Danube, and the left is engaged in pitiless combats with the Russians in the mountain zone, where our northern Allies usually assert their superiority because heavy gun armament tells less.

Hindenburg threw into Roumania all his available strategic reserves. He could afford to do so at a season so unpromising for a general offensive by the pitious for a general offensive by the season itself. He is bound to have constituted a strategic reserve for general utility purposes, and his first anxiety will be the West, because operations there are practicable at an earlier date than in the East, and because the Germans in the West have not recovered from the hammering they received in 1916 and give marked signs of depression at the thought that their trials will soon recommence and become much more severe than before. However much Hindenburg may still be bent upon the resumption of his Eastern advance, he is no longer lord of the marches alone, but of the marches and all the marches, and he will have received many warnings that he cannot neglect the West and retain public confidence.

It is practicable for the Germans to resume an offensive in the West. The return to the Western front of Hindenburg's floating balance of reserves will still leave the Germans inferior in numbers unless they can bring fresh divisions and a fresh and great mass of heavy guns into the field. There are no signs of fresh divisions yet, but additional gun may be provided. Much depends upon the result of the working of the German Auxiliary Service Law, and we cannot form exact opinions upon the future until we know what success or failure this measure has met with. It may have been a great bluff to intimidate the Allies before the recent offer of the enemy to negotiate saw the light. If it was a bluff, the manner in which it is about to be answered in England, although tardy, will completely disillusion the enemy and will make his case worse than before, but if the measure was serious and produces great results, then the fact that it was in operation some three months before our answer to it even reached the stage of initiation will obviously cause the Germans to profit from it during the campaign of 1917, while we shall be in a less fortunate position, and our delay to give measure for measure will have serious consequences. In any case, Hindenburg, if he turns to the West, must do better than in 1916, and follow the stonewalling tactics of his predecessor on the Somme. He is likely to prove a painful process. The Germans may dig themselves into the bowels of the earth, but the deeper they go, the more prisoners they lose, for we can always lay the wire flat with our trench mortars, our infantry can reach the German trenches almost simultaneously with the lifting of the curtain fire, while the interposition of a fire barrage behind the German trenches makes reinforcement or retreat equally disastrous to the enemy. In recent attacks at Verdun and on the Somme and the Ancre we and the French have captured or killed most of the defenders of the sectors attacked, and, moreover, our counter-battery work, thanks to our gunners and our airmen, shows better results every time.

The German walls of anguish from the Somme make it probable that the German commanders in the West have told Hindenburg that there are limits to human endurance, and that the stonewalling tactics of 1916 cannot solely be prolonged. In this case, the Marshal may be compelled to adopt heroic measures, to meet his best troops for one more great effort, to hold the rest of his Western front defensively with a thin line of the worst elements of his new levies, and, if all this fails, to go back to the Meuse or some other river line where the defensive can be conducted with greater ease than on the front now held. This is a course for which we must constantly be on the watch, especially during the next four months, if our offensive does not precede one by the enemy, and we must extend our surveillance to the Belgian front as much as to any other.

The Press of the enemy has recently been filled with all sorts of reports of German plans, intended to confuse us and to cause us to disseminate our forces. There was first the report of 400,000 men across the Rhine waiting to enter Alsace and attack Belfort. Then came the alarm about Switzerland, and finally we were told of the massing of German troops at the Dutch frontier. In general, it may be observed that spread-eagle strategy is not open to the Germans, who are hard-bested at home and at the front, have suffered a fresh strain in Roumania, and would be loath to bring into the field against them fresh armies of neutral States. The integrity and independence of the Netherlands and its overseas possessions remain for us, as ever, a vital interest. In most difficult circumstances our mutual good relations have been maintained thanks to the wisdom of our Governments. But our best confidence rests in the fact that the Dutch can place 600,000 men in the field, can complete their invasions within the necessary limits of time, and are firmly resolved to fight any invader, no matter where he appears.

The question of Switzerland is not quite so simple, because, although the attitude of the Federal Republic has been unexceptionable, we cannot forget that 70 per cent. of its people speak German, and that various highly-placed Swiss officers have during the war displayed sentiments that are the reverse of satisfactory to us. Further, the German practice in the case of Belgium shows that our principal enemy does not respect treaties when he imagines that it is to his military advantage to break them. There are two hypotheses of chief interest to us in the case of Switzerland, the one is that the majority of the Swiss place themselves on the German side, and the other in which they defend their neutrality against all comers as the Dutch are prepared to do, and as the Belgians did so valiantly under their noble king. The first hypothesis is one that naturally has to be considered by the Allied staffs, and the second is the only hypothesis that concerns the general public.

Switzerland is a very different character, first the mountain zone, known in all its parts to legions of our tourists, and secondly the Swiss plain, which is relatively low-lying and suitable for the passage of great armies. The line of separation between the two districts is marked roughly by the railway Lausanne-Berne-Zurich. This Swiss plain is bordered by the Jura on the West and by the Alps on the south and it forms a long and practicable if somewhat narrow corridor from Constantine to Geneva. The soil is fertile, the population dense, and the communications excellent. There is always a risk that the Germans may utilize this line of approach to fall on the French right in the Jura region. But if the Swiss do their duty this line of approach is not attractive, for if unable to defend the frontiers, or the Limmat where Maschen held out for three months in 1799 after the battle of Zurich, they can fall back upon their mountains with their backs to a then friendly Italy, and can make the German advance a difficult operation. The French in the Jura will also not be found disarmed, and the profit of the move, apart from its influence upon neutrals, will be exceedingly problematical. The Swiss mobilized their Army at the outbreak of war. Afterwards they reduced it to a dangerously low figure. On January 24th they re-mobilized certain divisions or parts of divisions, and though the resulting effectives are not large, heavy guns are rare, and the Swiss militia has still to be tried in modern war, this action is, we hope and believe, indicative of intentions of which we have nothing to complain.

Before very long all the veil which conceals the intentions of our friends and foes will lift and the truth will be revealed to us. Then perhaps the establishment of a fresh British mine area in the North Sea, together with the harrying and dispersal of the German Zeppelin destroyers by our light craft, will be recognized as the opening moves in a mighty contest which promises to exceed in severity and in bitterness anything that has preceded it in this unparalleled war.

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
STRENGTH.
P.-c. Mehr Din is granted leave to proceed to India.
P.-c. 133 Wong King Shin is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
Band practice—Monday, March 26th.
Orchestra practice—Thursday, March 29th.
(Sgd.) F. C. JEWKIN, D.S.P. (R.)
March 21st, 1917.

The German papers for two or three days showed that practically the whole German Press, whatever its unexpressed opinion might be, took the precaution of remarking that the whole responsibility for the new submarine policy rests with the Government.

MEMBERS OF POLICE RESERVE
OFF TO THE FRONT.PRESENTATIONS TO INSPECTOR
MASON AND P.C. FYFE.

There was a large attendance of members of the Special Police Reserve at their headquarters last evening when presentations were made to Chief Inspector Mason and P.C. Fyfe, members of the Force, who have volunteered for active service and are leaving shortly for Home. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, the Deputy Superintendent, presided and was supported by Mr. J. W. Franks, and Mr. T. F. Hough, Asst. Superintendents, and Dr. Jordan, the Surgeon to the Force. Most of the others inspectors were also present.

Both Chief Inspector Mason and P.C. Fyfe were presented with silver flasks, suitably inscribed, from the Force as a whole, and with cases of pipes from the members of No. 2 Company. It was also intimated that they would receive drafts on London for no inconsiderable amounts before their boat sailed. Chief Inspector Mason, in addition, was given a gold watch box as a recognition of the hard work he had done on behalf of the Corps since its formation.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, in making the presentations, said they had all met together for that special purpose that evening in order to indicate how much they appreciated the fact that two more of their members were going to join their other members who had already gone to serve H.M. the King at the Front. Chief Inspector Mason, who had joined the Corps on the day of its formation, had been, he thought, one of its most valuable members (Applause). One was apt to forget at the present time, when they were an accomplished and disciplined force, that for many months, when hundreds of men were thrown on their hands, untrained and unskilled, it was essential that they should be able to fall back on a small body of officers who would undertake the not very easy task of training those men so that they might go with credit into the future view. For himself, he had no hesitation in saying that the manual exercises of the Police Reserve were performed in as smart a manner as they were performed by any other Auxiliary Force in this Colony, and that was entirely due, absolutely and unquestionably, to what Mr. Mason had done in the first six months of the life of the Police Reserve (Applause). Upon parade — he would say nothing about what he looked like in multi — the inspector Mason was, he considered, undoubtedly the smartest man the Corps possessed. He had the pride of uniform which it would be well if other people had. He had not only pride of uniform but pride of rank and was never failing in paying what he considered to be the courtesies which marked the well disciplined force. Although he might sometimes have been considered indiscreet in what he said and did, Inspector Mason was a man who had opinions of his own and was prepared to act up to them, regardless of the opinions of others. A man who would do that was a man. Underneath his jocular manner there was unquestionably the very best type of man, and he was sure that when their Chief Inspector had a more serious job to do than he had in the Police Reserve he would prove himself as good a "Britisher" as ever stepped out of Hongkong (Applause). With in three months Inspector Mason had risen from the ranks to his present position and had been his (the speaker's) second in command for 18 months. He hoped the day was not long distant when Chief Inspector Mason would be again second in command, at not first in command, of a force of 700 men. It was needless for him to say that such promotion was a mark of efficiency and of Inspector Mason's ability to deal with the problems with which they were faced. (Applause.)

Addressing P.C. Fyfe the Deputy Superintendent said they could not all be Chief Inspectors and it fell to the lot of the constables really to do the donkey work which merited the credit they deserved. It was to the constable after all to whom the Colony looked, for he was the man who performed the whole of the duties the Police Reserve were called upon to perform. He personally knew P.C. Fyfe chiefly through the report sheet (Laughter). From the discipline

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
SIMILAR STORIES.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Melbourne, each with being in possession of 400 rounds of Mauser revolver ammunition. The men were searched by a suspicious *lukong*, and each had the 400 rounds tied around their bodies.

The excuse put forward by both of the defendants was that they had been given the ammunition to carry by another man. Each was fined \$50, and the ammunition was ordered to be confiscated.

JUNK TROUBLES.

A Chinese boy, aged 14 years, whose head was badly damaged, was the complainant in a case of assault. The boy, who lives on a junk, was the unfortunate victim of a free fight. It was alleged that the defendant's junk "bumped" the junk on which the boy and his family lived. This led to a fight during which the boy's head was damaged, with, he alleged, a boat hook.

Mr. Melbourne ordered \$1 compensation to be paid, and bound the defendant over, in the sum of \$25, to be of good behaviour for three months.

INTERESTING LEGAL POINT
AT SHANGHAI.RIGHT OF GERMANS TO SUE IN
U.S.A. COURT UPHOLD.

In the United States Court for China on March 15th the Hon. C. S. Lobazier, Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Karl Schnabel and Carl Otto Gaumer, co-partners under the name and style of Schnabel, Gaumer & Co., v. Garland Steamship Co.:

This is a motion to suspend the cause on the ground that plaintiffs are German subjects and that diplomatic relation between their Government and that of the United States have been severed. No authority is cited which would justify such action. The law on the subject is thus laid down in a work of authority:

"The right of an alien enemy to sue a friendly citizen in the courts of the latter's country is suspended during the war."

The same authority declares that the "right to sue revives at the close of war." This is as far as any of the authorities appear to go. Resort to alien courts is recognized as a right and it is suspended only "during war."

There is no state of war at present between the United States and any other country, and no Court in the United States would be justified in taking the action here sought. Much less would it be proper for this Court, which was established *inter alia* for the purpose of providing a forum in which claims against American citizens by those of other nationalities may be heard in alien territory.

The motion is accordingly over-ruled.

department he had learned of his extraordinary frailty and his disposition to contract all kinds of temporary illnesses whereby he had claimed that he was entitled to be absent from patrol and other police duties (Loud laughter). He was indeed sorry that an otherwise pleasant voyage would be marred, in P.C. Fyfe's opinion, by the fact that he still owed him an extra twelve patrols. All he had to say was that he hoped P.C. Fyfe would shoot better than he had done while he had been with them. However, shooting at a target for the Auxiliary Police Forces was one thing; his whack at the front for the military forces was another thing and he was sure P.C. Fyfe would be there when it had to be done. (Applause.)

Mr. Jenkin then presented the match-box and flask to Chief Inspector Mason, and back to P.C. Fyfe on behalf of the police force, and Chief Inspector d'Almeida handed both men a case of pipes on behalf of No. 2 Company.

Chief Inspector Mason, in returning thanks, remarked that if it were not perhaps that some of his friends would misunderstand him, he would say that his heart was too full for words. He thanked them one and all for the gifts they had made to him. He would keep them always and hand them down to his children if he ever had any. He could only say that he would do his duty to the best of his ability, always remembering that he was fighting for his King and Country and for the honour of the Corps of which he had had the honour of being one of the leading members. (Applause.)

P.C. Fyfe also returned thanks and the gathering separated.

At the Hongkong Hotel last evening a dinner was given by No. 2 Platoon, A Co., Hongkong Volunteer Reserves, in honour of Sgt. Ross, who is leaving to-day for the Front. Lieut. Sutherland was in the chair and among the guests present were Capt. Champkin, Capt. G. G. Wood, Lieut. A. E. Wright and Lieut. Evan Jones. The Chairman proposed the health of the guest, to which Sgt. Ross suitably replied. Company Sergeant Major Bond made a presentation on behalf of the Reserves, and good wishes were also expressed by Co. Sgt. Major Cooke, Corp. Sandford, and Pte. W. Loma. After dinner, the party adjourned to the Victoria Theatre, where seats had been reserved.

SPORT.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports in connection with St. Paul's College were held yesterday afternoon on the race-course, Happy Valley, the use of which was kindly granted by the Hongkong Jockey Club. The weather conditions were ideal and there was a large gathering of spectators, who manifested the keenest interest in the various events. Among those present were Mrs. Lander (who distributed the prizes) and Commodore Sandeman and Mrs. Sandeman. The officials were:—Patron, The Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria; President, Rev. G. E. S. Updell; Judges, Messrs. Wei Wing Yuet, Chan Hing Wa, Ho Kwai Chiu, G. Rowan, Chan Wai Yau, Wong Sin Pun, Ip Chor Sang, Tang Wai Chun, Pok Wing Ching, Chiu Yan Kwong; Starters, Messrs. Ho Wing Kin, A. Rowan, Wong Sau Nin, E. G. Stewart; Time-keepers, Messrs. Arnold Hughes, C. Gerken and Chan Man Woon.

The band of the 74th Punjabis, under the baton of Mr. Christian, discoursed selections at intervals. Refreshments were served to the College guests by a large committee of the staff and pupils. From every point of view the meeting was a complete success. There was great variety in the programme, the handicapping was excellent, and all the competitions were keenly contested, the finishes being generally close and exciting.

At the close, in introducing Mrs. Lander and requesting her to present the prizes, the Rev. G. E. S. Updell said they had had a very successful afternoon's sport, which was to be fittingly closed by the presentation of the prizes which had been so well and worthily won. They were all deeply indebted to Mrs. Lander for agreeing to come and perform that duty, which was in keeping with her continuous and kindly interest in the progress and welfare of the College. (Applause.) There was one note of regret in connection with their gathering, and that was the absence of Mr. Stewart, to share with them in the enjoyment of the sport. He was aware that their sports were to be held that afternoon, and he would be waiting expectantly on the stairs from the boys' telling him all about them. (Applause.) They all regretted, too, the absence of the Bishop of Victoria, the Warden of the College, who was travelling in China at present. They might be interested to know that there were five schools represented there that day:—St. Paul's College, St. Paul's Junior School, St. Paul's Hostel School, St. Paul's Girls School, and St. Paul's School, Aberdeen, and the pupils enrolled in these schools numbered approximately 800. (Applause.)

He personally wished to thank Mr. E. G. Stewart and the members of the staff for the excellent manner in which they had managed and carried through the arrangements. (Applause.) He then called on Mrs. Lander, who, after distributing the prizes, was presented with a beautiful bouquet by one of the very junior pupils.

The proceedings were brought to a close by cheers for Mrs. Lander and the playing of "God save the King" by the band.

PRIZE LIST.

SENIOR LONG JUMP:—1, Chia Kwong Yan (17 ft.); 2, Kwok Ping Kong; 3, Cheung U. Sui; 4, Tso Chi On.

SENIOR 100 YARDS:—1, Tsoi Wah Fong; 2, Ng Fung Tai; 3, Lu Po Hang; 4, Lu Po Lun.

JUNIOR 100 YARDS:—1, Wong King Chiu; 2, Chan Kwok Chi; 3, Li Ngok; 4, Bong Chung Khin.

SMALL BOYS 100 YARDS:—1, Lam Yau Loong; 2, Cheung Wing Heung; 3, Charlie J. Young.

SENIOR HIGH JUMP:—1, Chin Kwong Yan (height 4 ft. 10 in.); 2, Ng Hung Tai; 3, Tso Chi On.

JUNIOR HIGH JUMP:—1, Li Ngok (height 4 ft. 6 in.); 2, Lam To Man; 3, Chan Hon.

STAFF RACE (HANDICAP):—1, Mr. Wong Shan Nin; 2, Mr. Chan Hing Wah; 3, Mr. E. G. Stewart; 4, Mr. G. Rowan.

SENIOR QUARTER MILE:—1, Chin Kwong Yan; 2, Ng Hung Tai; 3, Cheung U. Sui.

JUNIOR QUARTER MILE:—1, Wong King Chiu; 2, Tang Yau Cheung; 3, Lam To Man.

SMALL BOYS 300 YARDS (HANDICAP):—1, Charles J. Young; 2, Wong Lan Wai; 3, Lam Yau Loong.

JUNIOR SCHOOL 100 YARDS:—1, Leung Kam Hung; 2, Ching Sai Pui; 3, Leung Yik Chiu.

JUNIOR SCHOOL 200 YARDS:—1, Tsoi Yuk Lim; 2, Luk In Kwan; 3, Young Tsai To.

SENIOR 220 YARDS:—1, Tsoi Wah Fong; 2, Lu Po Hang.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCENE ON THE "SUI TAI".
CHIEF OFFICER SENT TO PRISON.

At the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday, Capt. W. A. Valentine, master of the Hongkong-Macao steamer *Sui Tai*, charged Thomas Maddicotte, Chief Officer of the vessel, with that he came on duty in an intoxicated state and assaulted the Chief Engineer, Mr. H. Smythe, and also that officer's "boy," on the 19th inst.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

Capt. Valentine said that on the morning of the 19th the Chief Engineer reported to him that he could not sleep in his room on account of the noise made by the Chief Officer, so he had shifted into one of the saloon cabins.

Comm. Beckwith—Was the Chief Officer drunk?—I expect so; I did not see him.

Witness added that upon arrival in Hongkong the Chief Engineer's "boy" reported to him that he had been assaulted by the Chief Officer. Witness saw the Chief Officer, who was not sober, and he was warned, but allowed to remain owing to the scarcity of men. Capt. Connor had been sent for to see the defendant. When the Chief Engineer came on board during the day, witness saw the Chief Officer follow him to his cabin. Witness also followed, and when he got to the cabin door he saw the Chief Engineer on the ground, he having been struck down by the Chief Officer. The Chief Engineer was not badly injured, but he might have been. The Chief Officer was intoxicated, and when Capt. Connor had again been summoned he was dismissed.

The Chief Engineer said that on the night of the 18th, when in Macao, he arrived on board about 11 p.m., and there was so much noise going on in the Chief Officer's room, which adjoined his, that he went along to one of the saloon cabins. The Chief Officer was banging the wall, and shouting out. In the morning he mentioned the matter to Capt. Valentine. On arrival in Hongkong the Chief Officer, about noon on the 19th, came to him and said he was ill. Witness then spoke to him about the noise he made the previous night, and defendant said he was in great pain. Witness then went ashore, and returned about 1.15 p.m. The Chief Officer saw him go to his room and followed him to the door. The defendant then accused him of having reported to Capt. Connor that he had been drunk. Witness denied this, and then the Chief Officer called him some foul names and struck him on the side of the head. The defendant, who had been on the boat for about a month, was under the influence of liquor.

Defendant said he had no questions. "I put myself at the mercy of the Court," he added.

Comm. Beckwith—You have been a master mariner, have you not?

Defendant—Yes, sir.

And is this your idea of discipline on a ship?—No, sir.

Comm. Beckwith—That is all I want to know. Have you been in prison before?—No, sir.

Comm. Beckwith then said he found the charge proved, and sentenced defendant to 28 days' hard labour.

JUNIOR 220 YARDS:—1, Wong King Chiu; 2, Li Ngok; 3, Chan Kwok Chi.

SMALL BOYS 220 YARDS:—1, Lam Yau Loong; 2, Lam Ping Leung; 3, Charles J. Young.

OLD BOYS RACE, 220 YARDS:—1, Chan Man Woon; 2, Cheung Tsun Sing; 3, Chan Hing Wah.

220 YARDS (HANDICAP):—1, Tang Yau Cheung; 2, Tsoi Chi On; 3, Fung Wo In.

SENIOR HALF-MILE:—1, Chin Kwong Yan; 2, Kwok Ping Kong; 3, Lu Po Hang.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE:—1, Wong Kam Cheung; 2, Ho Ka Lau; 3, Li Shiu Ki.

50 YARDS KINDERGARTEN:—1, Irene Gittens; 2, Cheung Yu Wing; 3, Li Mei Yung; 4, Lam Chik Ho; 5, Chan Tu Fong; 6, Sui Po Wing.

ONE MILE:—1, Sui Pui Kwan; 2, Cheung U. Sui; 3, Cheung Sai Hung.

THREE LAPPED RACE:—1, Tsoi Wah Fong and Wong Kam Cheung; 2, Li Tsun Hung and Tsui Hong Ning; 3, Ng Fung Tai and Lu Po Hang.

SACK RACE:—1, Leong Kwok Kong; 2, Bong John Khin; 3, Lam Ping Leung.

CONSOLATION RACE:—1, Li Chi Sui; 2, Li King On; 3, Chan Tak Kwong.

FORMS RELAY RACE:—1, Form FA; 2, Form FL.

FORMS TUG-OF-WAR:—1, Form Lower IV.A; 2, Form V.A.

SPECIAL EVENT FOR ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS, ABERDEEN:—1, Au Yung Wong; 2, Chung Fuk Loi; 3, Chim Lu Fui.

SENIOR CHAMPION:—Chin Kwong Yan.

JUNIOR CHAMPION:—Wong King Chiu.

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BLOUSES

VOILE GOWNS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

IN the vicinity of ROBINSON ROAD, on the 20th instant, a WHITE and BLACK JAPANESE POODLE DOG. Answering to the Name of "NESTOR". Finder please communicate with—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
429

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR Wanted for a.s. "Gansong." Marconi plant. Terms on application to—

"MASTER."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[480]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPEIRA & Co.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [481]

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will take place on MONDAY, 26th March.

TRANSFER REGISTER will be CLOSED from 24th March to 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Register,
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [482]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 240 Members of the HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE are being conveyed by Tram to the Peak between 2.15 and 3.30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 24th March. The Management would be obliged if the Peak residents to and the public would, as far as possible, refrain from travelling to the Peak during the hours of the day above mentioned.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[483]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"J. PAN,"
having arrived from the above Port. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, damaged and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 27th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamship must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamship, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [484]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after the 22nd instant, and until further Notice, the Road from DEEP WATER BAY to REBELLE BAY will be CLOSED to Motor and Vehicular Traffic in order to admit of certain improvements being effected thereto.

W. CLATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1917. [425]

NOTICE.

S.S. "BEEWINDVALE"
NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of the above vessel.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [416]

NOTICE.

WE have been Appointed by Messrs. MCKESSON & ROBBINS, INC., of NEW YORK, to be their SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong, Macao, Kwong Chow and South China, for the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries and kindred goods.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [414]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, etc., complete with instruments for 100 A.M.P.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSFORD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[61]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. [374]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [413]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, 1917, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts for 31st December, 1916, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [381]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1917. [382]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Paddis Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1917. [388]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917. [420]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE immediately after the ANNUAL MEETING to be held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, at 2 p.m., in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

A desire has been expressed that the following Resolution shall be put:

"That Clause 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE should be amended by the insertion of the word 'British' between the word 'ten' and the word 'Member' in the first line thereof."

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [399]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
E. DES VOIGES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [422]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 8 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917:

33.—Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.

34.—Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorized additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[427]

G. N. F.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

TO LET.
For Six Months from Middle of April.
NO. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD, Happy Valley. Fully Furnished.
Apply to—
A. M. THOMSON.
[426]

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable PROPERTIES situated in the most desirable parts of the Colony.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[401]

TO LET.
NEW HOUSE in Connaught Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NAKAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[402]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.
LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road. Fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephones and sub-exchange.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.
FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
[97]

TO LET.
NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
FERDY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[103]

TO LET.
From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[69]

TO LET.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Robinson Avenue, Kowloon. ALSO ROOMED HOUSE in Midlan Bow, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[291]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area, 38,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[291]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[20]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616. [12]

MARRIAGES.

BRADSHAW-PETERS.—At No. 19, Quinson Road, Shanghai, on March 14th, by the Rev. P. Parker, JAMES BRADSHAW to JENNIE PETERS, of Chefoo.

HALL-WATSON.—On the 21st March, at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, Hongkong, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Lieut. A. E. HALL, R.G.A., son of Mr. ALBERT Y. W. HALL, Oxford, Eng., to Miss BLANCHE WATSON, daughter of Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, Kennedy Town, Hongkong. [434]

HONGKONG OFFICE, 101, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office, 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 22ND MARCH, 1917.

FREE TRADE V. COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

THE memorandum issued by the Free Trade Union setting out a series of arguments against Colonial preference shows that the revelations of the war have not sufficed to kill the opposition to any radical change in our fiscal system.

When Cobden and Bright were carrying on their campaign in favour of free-trade they confidently predicted that other nations would follow Britain's example. The prediction has not been fulfilled. Indeed, far from following Britain's example there has been a strong tendency in the other direction throughout Europe, and even the Dominions which Great Britain has founded over the seas have adopted an economic policy different from that of the Mother Country.

Yet the benefits of free-trade to Britain have been so obvious that foreign statesmen of opposite views have had to seek reasons why it has proved beneficial in her case but would not be beneficial in theirs. The immense stores of wealth which Great Britain has poured out in prosecution of the war are a sufficient answer to those who described free-trade as a "losing game. What, then, are the reasons which have kept other countries from following Britain's lead?

Although purposes of revenue may have had something to do with it, this could

not be the primary reason. By her system of taxation Britain is able to raise a larger revenue than is obtained by those countries which trust mainly to protective duties, and, if this large revenue is due to the prosperity of the people, this prosperity may no less be rightly ascribed to the benefits of free-trade. In many cases high import duties are justified on the ground that they assist the development of infant industries. An economic policy once started, however, is not easily abandoned, and there is a tendency for protection to be continued long after the industry has reached a position in which it no longer requires support—or should no longer require support—if it is to be profitable to the country—with the result that the evils continue without any counter-balancing benefits. In a still larger number of cases the high import duties have no connection with the protection of infant industries or with sources of revenue. They seem rather to owe their origin to a mistaken idea of trade and commerce. The policy of excluding imports, if logically applied to all countries, would bring all trade and commerce to a standstill, and would send us back to the tribal state, when even the faintest ideas as to the solidarity of mankind were undiscernible. Yet a principle which would not for a moment be accepted between two individuals, or between the members of a village or urban community, is accepted as applicable to the relations between two countries. Unfortunately, the idea that international trade and commerce are a kind of civil warfare is everywhere encouraged. Until we can get rid of this idea of international trade being merely a conflict of interests we shall never have that world-wide adoption of free-trade which COBDEN and BRIGHT predicted, and the all-round benefits which would accompany such an adoption. In the meantime we have to ask ourselves whether our present system may not be modified with advantage. The paramount question to-day is not solely one of pounds, shillings and pence, though, even if it were, the aspect of the concessions which our Dominions and Allies are willing to offer us may be found to compensate us fully for any sacrifices which we may be called upon to make in other directions. Important as the financial aspect of the matter admittedly is—more especially in view of the enormous debt that will rest upon Great Britain as a consequence of the war—it must not be allowed to obscure all other considerations, such as the consolidation of the Empire and the development of those industries necessary to render the Empire self-supporting. Apart altogether from sentimental objections to the re-establishment of close commercial relations with nations whose conduct has aroused in us feelings of the deepest loathing, we cannot afford again to allow essential industries to be controlled by those who may become our enemies. If in order to enjoy those safeguards, which bitter experience has shown to be necessary, we suffer some discomforts, prudence leaves us no alternative but to accept them. We must regard them, like the cost of maintaining our Army and Navy, as a part of our Imperial insurance.

The annual general meeting of the Gula Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., will be held on Monday, March 26th.

News has been received by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Colonial Register, for the Gula Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., that a final dividend of 2s. per share less tax at the rate of 4/6 in the £ has been declared and is payable on April 3rd.

The Rev. W. H. Price, of Shanghai, has been presented with a cheque for £152, as a token of the appreciation of the congregation of the Cathedral, on his leaving a second time to offer his services to the British Government. Sir Everard Fraser, in calling upon Lady de Sausmarez to make the presentation, mentioned that Mr. Price left the Settlement early in the war and experienced life on a man-of-war and in battle. Mr. Price, in acknowledging the gift, said he hoped he would be able to get a chaplain's work in the Army; for those five million men who were in the Army were going to be the people of the future, and one would only be in a position to talk to them after having been through what they were enduring. Even while the Cathedral congregation wished him to return, they would not have him lose that tremendous opportunity for education which these men could provide.

As about 240 members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves are being conveyed by tram to the Peak between 2.15 and 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, the general managers of the Tramway Company ask Peak residents and the public generally to refrain from travelling to the Peak during this particular time on that day.

MILITARY WEDDING AT HONGKONG.

HALL-WATSON.

Yesterday afternoon, a pretty military wedding was celebrated at the Union Church, Kennedy Road. The bridegroom was Lieutenant A. E. Hall, Royal Garrison Artillery, son of Mr. Albert Y. W. Hall, Oxford, England, and the bride was Miss Blanche Watson, daughter of Mr. Alexander Watson, Kennedy Town, Hongkong.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of crepe silk, trimmed with shadow lace, and a crush silk belt. Her bridal veil was of tulle with silk embroidery, surmounted by a wreath of real orange blossom, and her bouquet was composed of Easter lilies and orange blossom. Miss Katie Watson, sister of the bride, attended as bridesmaid, and her dress was of silk crepe, trimmed with chiffon, with hat to match. Her bouquet was composed of tea roses. Her two little sisters, Connie and Jessie, who acted as assistants, carried baskets of sweet peas. The duties of "best man" were carried out by 2nd Lieut. John P. Jones, R.G.A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. K. Macdonald, in the presence of a large congregation, which included a number of the bridegroom's brother officers, and other military friends, in uniform. Mr. Chapman presided at the organ, and the musical part of the service included the bridal march from "Lohengrin," the hymns "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," and "O God of Bethel," while Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played as the wedding party left the church.

The honeymoon will be spent in the New Territory.

SOLDIER AND A WATCH.

K.S.L.I. MAN CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, a private in the K.S.L.I., named George Lloyd, was charged with the theft of a watch, valued at \$10, the property of a second-hand dealer, of 161, Queen's Road West.

When charged the defendant admitted taking the watch, but alleged that it was a watch he lost over three months ago. He brought the watch with him from England.

The shopman spoke to defendant coming into his shop and pointing out a watch which was worth \$10. When the soldier asked the price of the watch he was told \$20. Defendant took hold of the watch, put his own on the counter, along with his soldier's cane, and then ran out of the shop. Witness gave chase and also raised an alarm, as a result of which the soldier was caught by an Indian constable and taken to No. 7 Police Station.

Corroborative evidence was given by another Chinese, who was in the shop at the time, and the Indian constable also gave evidence of arrest.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that when defendant was brought to the station he gave the name of John Evans. The charge was explained to him, and then defendant stated that he had a watch like the one alleged to have been stolen, which he brought with him from England. His father bought it at a second-hand shop, and gave it to him as a birthday present. He went to the plaintiff's shop and recognised the watch as his as soon as he saw it. It was, he added, stolen from him at the Bijou Theatre.

Defendant's story was to the effect that he went into the shop, had a look at the watch (produced) and at once recognised it as his own; therefore he walked out of the shop with the watch. Soon afterwards the shopkeeper came running after him, and took from him, as defendant alleged, his own watch, his stick and also \$1.50 from his pocket. Defendant also stated that another Chinese brandished a knife at him and threatened to strike him on the head with it.

Mr. Wood reserved his decision in the case, at the same time mentioning that the defendant would be detained in Victoria Goal for a week while he considered the case. The Magistrate also intimated that the defendant would be kept under observation.

A Chinese woman residing at 2, Nam Ching village, has reported to the police that, soon after midnight on the 19th, four men, armed with knives and revolvers, forced an entry into her house, "covered" her with their revolvers, and got away with clothing, money and jewellery to the extent of \$175.

As about 240 members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves are being conveyed by tram to the Peak between 2.15 and 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, the general managers of the Tramway Company ask Peak residents and the public generally to refrain from travelling to the Peak during this particular time on that day.

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THE WAR.

GERMANS STILL RETREATING.

TALK OF A "TRAP."

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

CROSSING THE SOMME.

AIRMEN VERSUS CAVALRY.

LONDON, March 21st.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writes:—There has been no trouble in crossing the Somme, although the main bridges were destroyed and the lesser ones damaged. Our patrols are now far east of the river, and the cavalry are well forward. Many small parties of Jaegers were encountered, chiefly reconnoitring and sniping, but no serious fighting, in one case, out of one of our infantry detachments, but airmen, bombed and killed three and scattered the remainder. Prisoners recently captured unanimously state that the movement is having a demoralizing effect; the soldiers do not believe the officers' explanations.

GOOD BRITISH PROGRESS.

MANY MORE VILLAGES CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, March 21st.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Despite the less favourable weather, considerable progress has been made on the greater part of the front of our advance southwards of Arras, and further fourteen villages have been cleared of the enemy. We have now passed the general line formed by Canzy, Estre-en-Chaux, Nurlu, Vellu and St. Leger. We drove off a counter-attack southward of Nerville St. Vaast, bringing back prisoners. Our aeroplanes bombed with good results, an important ammunition depot. During air fights a German machine was brought down in flames. Two were driven down skimming. Three of ours are missing.

SKIRMISHING.

LONDON, March 20th.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states:—Our cavalry and infantry patrols are everywhere active east of the line. We hold the line of the Somme in strength from Peronne southward to Cautiz. Our reconnaissance patrols have been active as far as Mousaung-hausse. In several sectors between Arras and Bapaume our cavalry have maintained touch with the enemy. Through out yesterday there was a good deal of skirmishing, but no heavy fighting.

FRESH FRENCH PROGRESS.

LIVELY SKIRMISHES.

PARIS, March 21st.
A communique states:—Between the Somme and the Aisne our troops have made fresh progress, proceeding to occupy the reconquered ground. Our cavalry, north of the Somme, advanced far as the outskirts of Arras, seven kilometres from St. Quentin, where they gave chase to an enemy cavalry patrol. North-east of Chauny our infantry occupied Tergnier and crossed the St. Quentin Canal. Some lively skirmishes with enemy detachments terminated to our advantage.

During several days pursuit our losses on the whole front have been insignificant. Everywhere we found evidence of systematic vandalism, mostly without a military object. Aerial reports that historic ruins and castles in the country have been destroyed by explosions. The Germans, when evacuating Noyon, forcibly carried off fifty girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.

GERMAN WIRELESS.

LONDON, March 20th.
A wireless German official message states:—There have been infantry and cavalry engagements in the abandoned districts on both sides of the Somme and the Cise, with heavy enemy losses. We repulsed violent attacks on the left bank of the Meuse. We brought down thirteen aeroplanes.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GREAT RETREAT.

RAPIDITY OF ALLIED ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 20th.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states that the British front from Arras to Neale has now lost the character of a defence line, and has streamed forward in an elusive contour of open warfare.

The most striking illustration of the rapidity of the advance of the past two days is the fact that patrols got astride of the railway and the road between Arras and Bapaume in various places without encountering any resistance. The great Le Transloy-Hebuterne Arras salient has disappeared. The railway and the road have been much damaged, but communication can be quickly restored.

The correspondent quotes an interesting fact—namely, that we are now practically holding the line which General Joffre chose in the attempted but unsuccessful French stand during the great retreat.

The fewness of snipers, machine-gun teams and explosive traps testify to the breaking down of the enemy's obstructive tactics, owing to the mobility of the advance. Our airmen have been rendering invaluable service, notwithstanding frantic counter-efforts to restrict observation. Aeroplanes have been swooping down to within close range of the Uhlans, emptying the drums of their Lewis guns among the horsemen.

Bapaume and Peronne are largely gutted, and evidence is accumulating of the poisoning and sullying of the water supplies, but purification is a comparatively simple business. The latest news shows that the Arras-Peronne front is swinging round to day like an alteration in the clock's hand, from 5 to 4.30. The Germans have fallen back behind Hendecourt, nearly ten miles to the south-east of Arras, and only two miles from the main road to Cambrai. One significant episode in the retreat is that just before Neale was evacuated the soldiers begged the inhabitants for victuals, saying they were absolutely without food.

A FRENCH CAPTURE.

PARIS, March 20th.
A communique states:—During the day our troops advanced beyond Ham, on the Somme, and Chauny, on the Oise, and we hold numerous localities between both. Our cavalry, operating several kilometres to the north of Ham, captured a German retreating in the direction of St. Quentin. Our advance at this point has attained a depth of 35 kilometres. Our detachments to the south of Chauny reached the line from Ailette to Soissons and entirely relieved the enemy pressure.

To the north-east of Crouy, our advanced elements progressed along the Maubeuge road. About twenty villages and small towns were liberated during the day. Before retiring, the enemy laid waste the country. Trees were cut down, corn torn up by their roots, fields were destroyed, mines, roads and bridges demolished; and numerous villages incinerated. The shelterless and starving inhabitants were fed by the French troops. There has been violent artillery firing in Champagne. We reconnoitred almost all the trenches on the left bank of the Meuse, which the enemy had penetrated. The fighting continues.

THE NEW GERMAN LINE.

LONDON, March 20th.
A review of the situation on the Western Front states that the question as to where the Germans will make a stand against their pursuers is still unsolved, but indications seem to point to the line covering Cambrai, St. Quentin, Laferre and Leon. Cambrai is the centre of distribution for a wide district and is well equipped with factories and warehouses. It is also a great railway junction, possessing six lines equipped for the heaviest traffic, while numerous roads meet in the town.

The loss of Cambrai would be a serious blow, affecting even the German forces far as the Ypres and it would cut not only the great feeder line from Cologne through Maubeuge, but would likewise sever the line from Metz, Sedan, Lilla and Ostend, running parallel to the old front. The Bapaume ridge was the last natural obstacle covering Cambrai. Miles of level agricultural country, offering no marked military position, now face the British, but this does not imply that fortifications do not exist. St. Quentin is a strategic point, now the main artery of Europe. It has a large canal traffic, besides railway traffic, and links the Champagne front with the north-west. The whole district is a veritable network of railways.

STIRRING HUMAN SCENES AT NESLE.

PARIS, March 20th.
A military eye-witness, describing the German retreat, says there are signs everywhere of a precipitate withdrawal. There were stirring human scenes when French cavalry entered Nesle on the 19th inst. All the inhabitants, numbering 2,000, lined the streets and acclaimed the liberators wildly. A French aviator was the first arrival. At eight o'clock in the morning he was descending when he sighted a French flag flying from a house-top. The crowd, outside, roared. Ropes were raised and were now gaping holes, filling with water from the Avre. All the houses were savagely pillaged, only a mattress, a chair and a table being left for each inhabitant, but the houses are standing. The inhabitants expected to be carried off, but they explained to the French troops that "the Germans didn't expect you yet." All the trees and haystacks were destroyed, and there is not a bundle of straw anywhere.

BRITISH STILL PUSHING FORWARD.

LONDON, March 20th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The pursuit has continued, our cavalry and advanced guards driving back the enemy rearguards. Ground has been gained on a depth of from two to eight miles, and forty more villages have been taken.

Our trenches were raided in the neighbourhood of Loos and Ypres, and a few British aeroplanes are co-operating with the infantry and are doing much valuable work.

AMUSING GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 20th.
Major Morant, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says:—Every German should be pleased at the retreat, for it means that General von Hindenburg is turning the Anglo-French line in order to inflict upon them an unprecedented loss.

TALK OF A "TRAP."

All the German comment on the retreat reflects the views expressed by Major Morant. Indeed, a second Tannenberg, but on a far greater scale, seems to be expected. The newspapers recall how General von Hindenburg drew the Russians away from their communications into the open, and then pounced upon them with tremendous force. The Dutch Press is sceptical regarding a repetition of this triumph. The *Moss Bode* says it is sheer nonsense to maintain that the Germans are retreating entirely voluntarily.

The *Tyd* points out that General von Hindenburg's game must be fully known to the Allied Commanders, who would never fall into such a crude trap.

NEW BRITISH LINE DESCRIBED.

LONDON, March 20th.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The slowing down of the retreat is probably owing to the tactical effect of nothing but rain squalls, but these are insufficient to render the ground bad.

Despite the tempestuousness, we have made considerable progress. Followed, roughly, from the south of Arras, our front runs through, or on the fringe of, the following places:—Bourain, Mercatel, Boiry-Becquerelle, Boyelles, St. Leger, Moiry, Vaulx, Beaumont, Beugny, Haphcourt, Barantre, Bus, Lechelle, Etricourt, Moissaine, Peronne, Doust, St. Christ, L'Esclapart, and Cariz. To the neighbourhood of Ham, on the eastern bank of the Somme.

ADVANCE BECOMING DIFFICULT.

PARIS, March 20th.
A communique states:—There has been little change during the night.

From the Avre to the Aisne, our advanced elements progressed slightly and continue to maintain contact with the enemy. The advance is becoming more difficult, owing to the destruction of all means of communication, and to bad weather. The artillery struggle in Champagne is ended. There is no infantry fighting, but our fire heavily repulsed German attacks between Avoourt wood and Hill 304. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA'S NAVY.

TWO HUNDRED SUBMARINE CHASERS.

WASHINGTON, March 21st.
The Navy Department has ordered two hundred submarine chasers, from the navy yard and from private firms.

SINKING OF AMERICAN SHIP.

FIFTEEN OF THE CREW DROWNED.

LONDON, March 21st.
Fifteen of the crew of the American steamer *Pipilania*, including seven Americans, were drowned on the ship, which was flying the American flag and ensign. The vessel also had her cabin printed on both sides. She was torpedoed without warning on Friday morning with two torpedoes. The first missed, but the second struck her on her starboard side, and the vessel sank in ten minutes. Twenty-five men were accidentally thrown into the sea as the boats were being lowered. Ten were picked up, but the others were lost owing to the swell. The boats reached land at four on Saturday afternoon. One of the crew was paralysed from exposure.

EARLIER CABLES.

SINKING OF SWEDISH VESSEL.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

LONDON, March 20th.
The Captain, the Captain's wife, and eight of the crew of the Swedish schooner *Day* have been landed after a most terrible experience. The *Day* was bound from Leguna to Falmouth, with a cargo of log wood. One of her two boats was destroyed, and the other badly damaged during a hurricane in the Atlantic.

The *U. 37* intercepted her early on Tuesday morning and forced the crew to take to a leaky boat. The ship's papers were taken, and then the schooner was bombed and sunk. The abandoned boat was 300 miles off the Solly Isles, having only a little water and a few sticks of meat. The weather was intensely cold, and baling was necessary to keep the boat afloat. Many lamps were seen at night, but the tiny craft was not observed. The food and water gave out, and all were nearly dead with cold and hunger when, after four days, the boat reached a lightship.

ITALY AND SUBMARINISM.

SHIPPING AS USUAL.

ROME, March 20th.
A naval communique states:—Forty-four and forty-eight vessels, of a total tonnage of 429,080, entered Italian ports during the week ending March 16th, while 475 of a total tonnage of 461,736 left. Only a small sailing vessel and a steamer have been sunk.

PIRACY.

THE "CITY OF MEMPHIS"

LONDON, March 20th.
It is announced that the captain and part of the crew of the American steamer *City of Memphis* are still missing.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A HISTORIC STORY.

PETROGRAD, March 21st.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writes:—A historic story of the Russian front is being told. The Russian position was then bad, and there was urgent pressure by General Joffre and Lord French to keep the 20th Division. Lord Kitchener might have been right or he might have been wrong, but certainly he had weighty reasons. Moreover, what would have been said if the civilian members of the War Council had overruled Lord Kitchener? While the operations were proceeding he was almost in hourly consultation with Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Churchill. Therefore, he took strong exception to the statement in the report that the War Council did not meet during a critical period.

Speaking of the operations generally maintained, he said that they saved the position in the Caucasus, prevented for months the defection of Bulgaria, they also kept 300,000 Turks immobilised, destroyed the *corps d'elite* of the Turkish army and contributed to the recent favourable events in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia.

Mr. Mark Sykes declared that the Dardanelles operations, besides immobilising more than 300,000 Turks, had saved the Russians in the Caucasus, and had prevented the Turks over-running Persia and opening the road to India. There was no doubt that the operations were worth the blood and the treasure spent, and the Commission's declaration in connection therewith should not be a matter of course without a full investigation, made without the continuance of the sittings of the Commission was useless. (Loud cheers.) He also emphasised that the "Anzacs" and others who had died at Gallipoli had shed their blood perhaps in a more advantageous manner than in any other war theatre.

Mr. Winston Churchill explained the Admiralty stand-point. With regard to the decision to attack the Dardanelles, he declared that he was not endeavouring to relieve himself of any responsibility, or to transfer it to the War Council or to Naval experts. After arguing that Lord Fisher, as First Sea Lord, did not exercise his right not to utilise the Fleet at the Dardanelles, Mr. Churchill proceeded to make a strong defence of the operation. He quoted facts refuting the Commission's references to the heavy loss of blood and treasure, and said that on the contrary, the advantages of the attack made themselves manifestly felt in many spheres of operations, including the active adhesion of Italy to the Allies. He referred at length, and regretfully, to the abandonment of the operations when, apparently, they were on the eve of success, and pointed out that this was due to the discouragement suffered from many of the most influential quarters, which had a hampering effect.

Mr. Churchill concluded:—The Commission may condemn the men who tried to force the Dardanelles, but your children will keep their condemnation for all those who did not rally to their aid. Mr. Clyde, one of the Commissioners, said that beyond the complaints of those who had been criticised, the only complaint was the publication of the evidence with the report.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

TURKEY AND BAGHDAD.

HOLY WAR DECLARED.

ATHENS, March 21st.
The *Times* correspondent states that according to information received from Turkey an trade for the general mobilisation of the male population was prepared months ago, but the Government dared not publish it, fearing a rising. In view of the fall of Baghdad, Sheikhul Islam has declared a holy war and the Government has issued an trade to the effect that it is taking every precaution against the rising.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

DEFENCE OF LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, March 20th.
The House of Commons was crowded with distinguished visitors, including those from the Dominions, when Mr. Asquith rose to make his statement regarding the Dardanelles report. He asked:—If it was to the national interests not to print the evidence, why in the name of common sense and common justice did not the same argument apply to the report itself? The problems of the first four months of the war were as numerous and complicated as ever confronted a Statesman, and he was content to leave the manner of their handling to the judgment of history. He defended the war procedure of the previous Cabinet, and denied that there was any lack of precision, or that experts were not given opportunities to express their views.

Mr. Asquith took exception to the Commission's references to the late Lord Kitchener, after mentioning that Lord Kitchener was one of those who most strongly pressed for the appointment of Lord Kitchener. Although the latter was masterful and endowed with a formidable personality, and was disposed to keep his own counsel, it was a complete mistake to suggest that he lived in isolation, not consulting military opinion. Upon no man in our history had a heavier burden been laid; hence he was indignant at the recent attacks upon the late Lord Kitchener.

The Dardanelles expedition, he proceeded, was primarily naval because the late Lord Kitchener proved to the War Council that troops were not available. The War Council spent three whole days examining the available resources of men, and even summoned Lord French from France to hear his views. The War Council also ascertained the opinion of other British and French experts. The whole of the naval expert opinion favoured the enterprise. Lord Fisher's adverse view was not founded on technical naval objection, but on an avowed preference for a different objective in a totally different sphere.

THE CHANGE IN RUSSIA.

STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, March 19th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George said that owing to the dramatic suddenness of events in Russia it was impossible at present to give a detailed account of what he believed would prove to be a landmark in the history of the world. After relating, amid cheers, the events leading to the formation of the Provisional Government, Mr. Lloyd George continued:—As far as our information goes, the new Government has received the support both of the country as a whole and the Army and Navy. Our information, however, does not enable us to say that all danger is over. It is satisfactory to know that the new Government has been formed for the express purpose of carrying on the war with increased vigour. (Cheers.)

STRIKING GOVERNMENT.

MANIFESTO.

THE Provisional Government has issued a manifesto to citizens which proclaims that the *corps d'etat* has set a keystone upon long years of struggle. It recalls the promises of Constitutional liberties in 1905, and traces the subsequent withdrawal of the rights granted until the country, released into an abyss of absolute rule and administrative arbitrariness, found itself faced with a power steeped in vice and infamy. The Government undertakes to provide to the utmost all that is necessary to bring the war to a victorious conclusion, and declares that it is its intention to observe foreign alliances and agreements.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FINLAND.

LONDON, March 20th.
The National Union of Finland hopes great things from M. Radicheff, the new Governor, for he has always been a staunch defender of Finnish rights.

THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

IMPORTANT MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, March 19th.
The *Manchester Guardian* is publishing a special number to synchronise with the first meeting of the Imperial Cabinet, it contains a message from Mr. Lloyd George, which says:—"The overseas representatives have been asked to attend because we feel that it is imperative for the whole Empire to assist in arriving at certain impending decisions about the war, and peace terms which will be decidedly important to the future of all its peoples. The meetings will give evidence of still greater changes which the war is bringing about in inter-relations between different parts of the Empire, the full nature of which will not be apparent till after the war, and the consequences can only be dealt with then."

HISTORIC CABINET CONFERENCE.

DOMINIONS AND INDIA REPRESENTED.

LONDON, March 20th.
The first of a series of historic Cabinet Conferences, at which the Dominions and India are represented, commenced at the Premier's house to-day. Groups of journalists and photographers gathered in Downing Street, but a bleak, piercing wind prevented anything like a crowd. The first to arrive was Mr. Walter Long, followed by Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, who only returned from France last evening. Following the arrival of members of the Cabinet came a succession of motor-cars with Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. J. D. Haden, Sir Joseph Ward, and the Hon. W. F. Massey. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, with the Maharajah Bikanir, Sir James Mason and Sir S. P. Sinha walked over from the India Office. General Smuts was the last to arrive. He and the Maharajah Bikanir were in uniform, and all the others were in muff.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, March 20th.
The French Cabinet has been formed. It is composed as follows:—Premier and Foreign Minister—M. Ribot. Minister for War—M. Painleve. Minister of Marine—Admiral Lacaze. Minister of Munitions—M. Thomas. Minister of Finance—M. Thirry. Minister of Interior—M. Malvy. Minister of Commerce—M. Clementel. Food Controller—M. Violette. Minister of Labour—M. Bourgeois.

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

LONDON, March 19th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in the course of a statement on the cost of the war, said that the total payments for all war and peace services from February 11th to March 31st was estimated at an average of 27,300,000 daily, but this period included heavy special payments, averaging over a million pounds daily.

TRADE CREDIT BANK.

TO ASSIST BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

LONDON, March 20th.
Sir Albert Stanley (President of the Board of Trade) has announced that steps are being taken to establish an organisation called the British Trade Corporation, which would be given a charter and whose principal object would be to facilitate and establish a Trade Credit Bank connected with existing banks, for the purpose of developing British trade abroad.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

BOMBS ON SHANGHAI BOATS.

SHANGHAI, March 21st.
Bombs have been discovered on three German ships. It is believed that the intention was to sink the vessels in the wharf.

THE CROWN COLONIES.

LONDON, March 20th.
The Free Trade Union has issued a memorandum setting out a series of arguments against Colonial Preference. It contends, *inter alia*, that the adoption of the scheme will cause disappointment and heartburnings within the Dominions, and will lead India to build up a protective tariff against manufacturers in Great Britain. It contends that the policy is unconscionable with the Paris Economic Conference recommendations, and submits that the taxation of Allied merchandise will weaken the alliance and check common action against German schemes.

ROTTERDAM SOCIALISTS.

AMSTERDAM, March 21st.

There was a disturbance in Rotterdam after the weekly meeting of revolutionary Socialists. The police charged the crowd with drawn swords.

WAR CABINET.

THE CROWN COLONIES.

DOMINIONS REPRESENTATIVES IMPRESSED.

LONDON, March 20th.

The Dominions representatives were greatly impressed by the tone of the Cabinet proceedings which were opened with a speech by the Premier, to which Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Massey, General Smuts, Mr. Morris and the Maharajah Bikanir replied, and the Cabinet then proceeded with the ordinary business. Subsequently, the representatives attended the Dardanelles debate in the Commons.

EARLIER CABLES.

FREE TRADERS AND COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL

CAVANBA, British str., 281, J. Hudson, 20th March—Hongay 17th March, Coal—Order.

DAINICHI MARU, Japanese str., 1956, J. Fukui, 21st March—Taigantau 5th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FUKUKA MARU, Japanese str., 1727, T. Okazaki, 20th March—Kaishan 15th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAIDIS, Norwegian str., 1063, Sveen, 20th March—Bangkok 19th March, Rice—Order.

HAIHONG, British str., 1270, J. W. Evans, 21st March—Swatow 20th March, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HONGKONG, British str., 3000, McIndes, 20th March—Saigon 10th March, Rice—Order.

HUYEN, British str., 1305, Stott, 20th March—Bangkok 18th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1129, K. Egawa, 21st March—Swatow 20th March, General—Order.

MAGALLANES, American str., 832, A. Yeezabel, 20th March—Manila 16th March, Ballast—Order.

SANTHA, British str., 335, J. W. Roberts, 20th March—Milke 16th March, General—David Sassoon & Co.

SHINYU MARU, Japanese str., 1700, Nakamura, 20th March—Saigon 11th March, Rice—Order.

TUNGCHOW, British str., 2063, P. Bennett, 20th March—Swatow 19th March—Butterfield & Swire.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1170, Huesey, 20th March—Saigon 16th March, Rice—Order.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Mrs. E. Walker, Dr. Bellios, Mr. A. H. Ley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Skerrett Rogers, Mr. Wallace Farley, Master J. A. Thom, and Miss G. Thom.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Rev. and Mrs. Dring, Mr. Kamphor, Miss Doe, Miss White, Miss Hensell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Mehta, Mr. Mehta, Miss Mehta, and Mr. Russell.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be dispatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the cabin vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO.

SOLE AGENTS: MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, Ltd. No. 230 of 155.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, MIDDLESBRO, GLNOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLEN" LINE.

Captain O. O. Simpson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1917. 122

S.S. "POLYNESIAN" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being loaded and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-PAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersecretary, Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. 2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHA".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1917. 124

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR".

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and delivery must be taken therefrom.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish complete valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 2 per cent of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are also notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 26th inst., at 10 A.M. All claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after THURSDAY, 27th inst., will be subject to landing and storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., By R. C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1917. 48

MARTIN'S

CAPROL-STEEL

PILLS

For the cure of all kinds of constipation, indigestion, and other ailments of the bowels.

Each box contains 10 pills, and is sold at 1/6.

Prepared by Dr. J. H. Martin, 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Solely for export.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 12 days. Hongkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22 days.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPERESS OF ASIA"

20,000 tons Displacement, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

"Monteagle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, Europe, India and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to

P. D. RUTHERLAND, J. H. WALLACE.

General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. General Agent, Hongkong.

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NOW READY

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1917.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS, SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, etc., etc.

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It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

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Peking, Soochow, Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, etc.

Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, etc.

Colon, Panama, San Francisco, etc.

Hongkong, Shanghai, etc.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 22nd Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 24th Mar. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 26th Mar. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 28th Mar. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINSHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and CARGO, S.S. "ANGUL," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SIANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" Capt. J. V. Evans — FRIDAY, 23rd Mar., at 11 A.M.
"BAITAN" Capt. A. E. Hodgins — THURSDAY, 22nd Mar., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW.

"BAITAN" Capt. A. E. Hodgins — SATURDAY, 24th Mar., at 4 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 24th March.

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO SO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	for	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON-PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE (SHIDZUOKA MARU) (WED. DAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AWA MARU (TUES. DAY, 1st May, at Noon.

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA... Capt. H. Yachi, 12,500 tons.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE BOMBAY MARU (MONDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... AKI MARU (FRIDAY, 13th April, at 10 A.M.)

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... HIRANO MARU (SATURDAY, 24th Mar., at 11 A.M.)

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... KIRIN MARU (SATURDAY, 24th Mar., at Noon.

YOKOHAMA... KAGA MARU (SATURDAY, 7th April, at 11 A.M.)

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	MON., 26th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERIA MARU	9,600 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.
KORRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$848 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£51.3.0).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN, PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to— T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building. (67) TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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TELEPHONE 740. P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building. (2)

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 31st Mar., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. All present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamu, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 8 A.M.

Three Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 2, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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